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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X
MARIA JACKSON,

Plaintiff,

-against-

THE SCOTTS COMPANY,

Defendant.

-----X
Index No. 08 CV 1064 (LAK)
AMENDED
MOTION AND NOTICE OF
MOTION TO REMAND
ACTION TO STATE COURT

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on a date to be determined by this Court, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, plaintiff will move the Court, at Courtroom No. 12D, United States Courthouse, 500 Pearl Street, New York, New York 10007, for an order remanding this action to state court. This motion and attached memorandum of law is based on 28 U.S.C.A. §1445(c) which states the following:

1. “A civil action in any State court arising under the workmen’s compensation laws of such State may not be removed to any district court of the United States.”
2. The plaintiff in this case has claims of disparate treatment and retaliation against the defendant arising under New York state worker’s compensation laws.
3. No other basis for federal jurisdiction exists or has been claimed.

4. This Court therefore has no original jurisdiction over this action.

Plaintiff will also move this Court for an order directing defendant to pay all costs plaintiff has incurred as a result of defendant's removal of this action.

Dated: New York, New York
March 27, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

SANDRA D. FRELIX, ESQ.

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ATTORNEYS FOR DEFENDANT

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

-----X

MARIA JACKSON,

Index No. 08 CV 1064 (LAK)

Plaintiff,

-against-

THE SCOTTS COMPANY,

Defendant.

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**MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF AMENDED MOTION AND
NOTICE OF MOTION TO REMAND ACTION TO STATE COURT
(JUDGE KAPLAN'S MARCH 21, 2008 ORDER)**

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Attorney for Plaintiff**

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

On February 21, 2008 this court dismissed Plaintiff's Motion and Notice of Motion to Remand Action to State Court under 28 U.S.C. §1445(c) on the grounds that it was not accompanied by a memorandum of law, in violation of S.D.N.Y. Civ.R.7.1. Moreover, this Court assessed the undersigned with sanctions in the amount of \$750.00. (Exhibit 1)

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Maria Jackson ("the Plaintiff") was an employee of The Scotts Company ("the Defendant") from April 2001 until the Defendant unlawfully terminated her in June 2005. As a result of her unlawful termination the Plaintiff filed a summons and verified complaint against the Defendant on December 21, 2007.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On December 21, 2007 Plaintiff filed a summons and complaint in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Bronx. The same was served upon the Defendant on January 4, 2008. The Defendant then moved this Court with a Notice of Removal of Action under 28 U.S.C. §1441(b) dated February 1, 2008. The Plaintiff responded by filing and serving a Motion and Notice of Motion to Remand Action to State Court under 28 U.S.C. §1445(c) on February 20, 2008.

However, during a February 6, 2008 telephone discussion between the undersigned and Craig S. Friedman, Esq. ("Mr. Friedman"), counsel for the Defendant, Mr. Friedman, an attorney of the law firm Jones Day, only requested an extension of time

to answer the complaint from February 8, 2008 to March 10, 2008. On February 14, 2008 the Honorable Lewis A. Kaplan (“Judge Kaplan”) granted the Defendant’s Time to Answer, Move or Otherwise Respond to the Complaint to March 10, 2008.

Defendant served Plaintiff with a Partial Motion to Dismiss on March 10, 2008.

The undersigned never received the electronic notice of Judge Kaplan’s February 14, 2008 endorsement letter.

As previously stated the undersigned filed and served a Motion and Notice of Motion to Remand Action to State Court under 28 U.S.C. §1445(c) on February 20, 2008. Also, on or about February 20, 2008 the undersigned began to experiencing flu like symptoms that caused the undersigned to fail to acknowledge and respond timely to Judge Kaplan’s February 21, 2008 Order denying Plaintiff’s Motion to Remand to State Court. The flu suffered by the undersigned lasted for about two (2) weeks.

As an unfortunate result of the undersigned’s excusable neglect to respond due to illness, Judge Kaplan found that the undersigned violated Fed.R.Civ.P. 11(b)(2) and 11(b)(3) and sanctioned the undersigned to \$750.00 that is to be paid on or before March 19, 2008.

It is worthy to note that the undersigned did not become aware of Judge Kaplan’s February 21, 2008 electronic notice until his March 5, 2008 electronic notice.

On March 19, 2008 Plaintiff filed a Motion and Notice of Motion for Relief From Order and a Motion and Notice of Motion for Leave to Amend Pleading both were denied by Judge Kaplan on March 21, 2008.

ARGUMENT

I. PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO REMAND THE CASE TO STATE COURT MUST BE GRANTED

A. The Legal Standard

(1) Title 28 U.S.C. §1445(c) Nonremovable actions

“A civil action in any State court arising under the workmen’s compensation laws of such State may not be removed to any district court of the United States.”

In his March 21, 2008 Order Judge Kaplan states: “Accordingly, even if the Court were to assume that a post-removal amendment that asserted a claim under workers’ compensation laws could defeat federal jurisdiction after a perfectly proper removal....” In footnote number two Judge Kaplan further asserts: “This is doubtful. The statute relied upon in plaintiff’s prior motion to remand – 28 U.S.C. § 1445 (c) – says only that an action asserting a claim under state worker’s compensation law may not be removed, but does not address the question whether a properly removed action must be remanded if the plaintiff later amends the complaint to add such a claim. *See also Pope v. MCI Telecommunications Corp.*, 937 F.2d 258, 263 (5th Cir. 1991) (addition of worker’s compensation claim following removal of action did not constitute removal of the action for purposes of 28 U.S.C. § 1445 (c)).”

The facts and procedural history in *Pope* relevant to this discussion are the following:

- Plaintiff filed a discrimination suit against the defendant in Texas state court on June 8, 1987.

- Defendant had case removed to federal court on the basis of federal question and diversity of citizenship on August 3, 1987.
- On January 30, 1989 Plaintiff was in an automobile accident while on company business. She suffered physical injuries.
- On August 18, 1989 Plaintiff amended her lawsuit a second time to include the state-law claims of retaliation for filing a workers' compensation claim as well as other state-law claims.
- In September 1989 Plaintiff amended her complaint a third time to abandon her federal claims preserving only her state claims.
- On January 15, 1990 Defendant filed its motion for summary judgment.
- Before the court ruled on the Defendant's motion for summary judgment Plaintiff filed a motion to remand the case to state court on February 5, 1990.
- The basis for the Plaintiff's motion to remand to state court are: (i) the district court was required to remand since §1445(c) of Title 28 forbids removal of workers' compensation cases; (ii) §1447(c) required a district court to remand where a case was removed 'improvidently and without justification.'
- On August 18, 1989 Plaintiff amended her lawsuit to include the retaliation for filing a workers' compensation claim as well as other claims.

The Court in *Pope* establishes that a workers' compensation claim was never

removed and that the Plaintiff never asserted this claim. The Court's assertion that the workers' compensation claim was never removed and that the Plaintiff never asserted this claim is hinged upon the criteria established by the Court.

These criteria contend that adding a workers' compensation claim later by amendment did not constitute removal of that claim.

The factual components of these criteria are as follows:

- Nothing relevant to this cause of action had yet occurred.
- Plaintiff had not been fired.
- Plaintiff had not sustained her automobile accident injuries.
- Plaintiff had not filed the workers' compensation claim.¹
- Plaintiff had not yet suffered the alleged retaliation.

The Court found that the foregoing factual components prohibited adding a workers' compensation claim later by amendment and that it did not constitute removal of the claim. Accordingly, based on the facts in *Pope* and the strict construction of these criteria, it appears that in order for a claim not to constitute removal of that claim, that claim had to occur after the removal occurred.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied the Plaintiff's motion for remand to state court. The Court's decision was based on the fact that a workers' compensation claim was never removed because at the time of removal the Plaintiff had not yet asserted this claim because the claim arising under workers' compensation occurred on January 30, 1989, which was *after* the August 3, 1987 removal date.

¹ Plaintiff did not file a workers's compensation claim due to the undue influence that her supervisor subjected her to in allegation 62 in the verified complaint.

The instant case is clearly distinguishable from *Pope*. This is based on the fact that the workers' compensation claims Plaintiff intends to assert in her amended complaint had already taken place, were in existence and occurred well *before* the Defendant filed its motion for removal in this Court. Moreover, it defies logic to attempt to remove a claim that was not in existence and occurred after a perfectly proper removal motion had been filed and served.

Again, in *Pope* the Plaintiff workers' compensation claims occurred almost a year and a half after the Defendant removed the case to federal court. Clearly, the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit's rationale is based on timing. Additionally, it based its decision on the timing that the Plaintiff's claim arose under Texas workers' compensation law in conjunction with the timing of the removal of the case to federal court.

It is quite evident that you cannot remove something that does not yet exist at the time of the removal action. However, the facts in *Pope* do not allude to, suggest or infer that you cannot amend a complaint with facts that were in existence and that occurred prior to the removal action.

"Inference cannot be based on inference, and to prove a fact by circumstances there should be positive proof of facts from which the inference is drawn, and circumstances must not be left to rest in conjecture." *Warner v. New York, O & W. RY Co.* 209 A.D. 211 (N.Y.A.D. 4 Dept. 1924)

The facts in *Pope* support the inference that in order for a claim not to constitute removal of that claim, that claim had to occur after the removal occurred. This inference supports the well-settled holding in *Warner*.

However, the facts in *Pope* do not support the inference that if a claim occurs prior to a removal action it cannot be amended to the complaint. This application of an inference defies the holding in *Warner*.

REMAND v. REMOVAL

The United States District Court for the Second Circuit case *Wilson v. Lowe's Home Center, Inc.*, 401 F.Supp.2d 186 (Nov. 21, 2005) thoroughly addresses and definitively decides that remand under Title 28 U.S.C. §1445(c) prevents removal of an action under Title 28 U.S.C. §1441(a). *Wilson* holds the following:

“Because [§ 1445\(c\)](#) prohibited removal of plaintiff's retaliation claim, it would seem to follow that the entire action must be remanded. Defendant opposes a remand of the entire action, however, contending that the other claims in the complaint supported removal of the action, and that, at most, only the retaliation claim should be remanded. In effect, defendant argues that plaintiff waived her right to litigate her retaliation claim in state court by pleading the other state law claims. Defendant relies on [28 U.S.C. § 1441\(a\)](#), which confers a general right to remove “any civil action” within the “original jurisdiction” of the district courts unless Congress has “otherwise expressly provided.”

Whether this provision confers a right to remove an action in which a nonremovable claim is joined with otherwise removable diversity claims is an issue that has received remarkably little attention in judicial opinions, presumably because it is rarely raised in district courts and even more rarely presented to courts of appeals. The issue focuses attention on the tension between a workers' compensation plaintiff's right to remain in state court, on the one hand, and, on the other, a nonresident employer's right

to remove any action over which the district court would have had jurisdiction if the action had been filed there initially. After careful consideration of the language, structure, and history of the removal statutes, I conclude that § 1445(c)'s prohibition on removal of plaintiff's retaliation claim served to prevent removal of the action under § 1441(a)."

Moreover, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit case *Gonslaves v. Amoco Shipping Company*, 733 F.2d 1020, 1984 A.M.C. 2665 (May 16, 1984) holds that: "...seaman's maintenance and cure claim was not sufficiently 'separate and independent' of Jones Act claim to warrant federal removal in light of statute specifically prohibiting removal of the Jones Act claims."

Similarly, the *Gonslaves* court goes on to pronounce: "In jurisdictional statute permitting defendant to remove entire lawsuit to federal court when removable claim that is "separate and independent" from nonremovable claim is joined in one action with nonremovable claim, Congress did not intend to confine meaning of "non-removable" claim to claims over which federal district court would not have original subject-matter jurisdiction."

The case at hand and the *Gonslaves* case are similar in that they both involve statutes that prohibit removal to federal court. The removal prohibition for the case at hand is the New York State Workers' Compensation Law and for *Gonslaves* it is the Jones Act.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing we earnestly pray that the Court will grant Plaintiff's remand motion together with such other and further relief as to this Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: New York, New York
March 27, 2008

Yours, etc.,

SANDRA D. FRELIX, ESQ.

By: /s/ Sandra D. Frelix
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JONES DAY
322 East 41st Street
New York, New York 10017

ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT

**SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF BRONX**

-----X

MARIA JACKSON

Plaintiff,

-against-

**VERIFIED
COMPLAINT**

THE SCOTTS COMPANY

INDEX No.:

Defendant.

-----X

Plaintiff, MARIA JACKSON (“Mrs. Jackson”, “Plaintiff” or “plaintiff”), by and through her attorney, SANDRA D. FRELIX, for her Complaint against THE SCOTTS COMPANY (“the Company”, “Defendant Scotts”, “Defendant” or “defendant”), thereby states and alleges as follows:

NATURE OF THE CLAIMS

1. This action is for declaratory, injunctive and equitable relief, as well as monetary damages, to redress Defendant’s unlawful employment practices and retaliation against Plaintiff, including the discriminatory treatment, racial harassment, and retaliation against Plaintiff due to her Race and/or Color (African-American/Black), gender, deprivation of property without due process of law and equal protection of laws, in violation of the New York State Human Rights Law, New York Executive Law §§ 290 et seq.: and the New York City Human Rights Law, Administrative Code of the City of New York §§ 8-101 et seq. and the New York State Constitution. Additionally, Mrs. Jackson was subjected to defamation: slander per se and libel per se, being placed in a false light and was forced to endure the breach of an implied contract to act in good faith in violation of New York State Law. Moreover, the defendant caused her to suffer

economic discrimination and failed to provide her a reasonable accommodation pursuant to her disability in violation of 9 New York Code of Rules and Regulations (NYCRR) §466.11.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant pursuant to Sections 301 and/or 302 of the New York Civil Practice Law and Rules (“CPLR”) in that the Defendant transacts and/or solicits business within the state from which they derive substantial revenues.

3. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because a significant portion of the unlawful employment practices and events giving rise to the claims herein occurred in New York.

4. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action by virtue of the New York State Human Rights Law, New York Executive Law § 279(9); the New York City Human Rights Law, Administrative Code of the City of New York § 8-502(a); and the Constitution of the State of New York.

5. Venue is proper in this county pursuant to CPLR § 503(c) because the Defendant conducted business in Bronx County at the relevant times described in this Complaint and continues to conduct business in Bronx County.

6. Prior to the commencement of this action, a copy of this Complaint was served both on the New York City Commission on Human Rights and the Office of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, thereby satisfying the notice requirements of the New York City Administrative Code.

PARTIES

7. Plaintiff Maria Jackson is an African-American citizen female who resides in Springfield Gardens, New York. At all relevant times, Plaintiff has met the definition of an “employee” under all applicable statutes.

8. Defendant Scotts conducts business throughout New York State as well as in all the other forty-nine states and internationally.

9. The Scotts Company is located at 14111 Scottslawn Road, Marysville, OH 43041.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

10. Defendant hired Mrs. Jackson in April 2001 as a Seasonal Merchandiser.

11. She was immediately promoted to the position of Sales Merchandising Manager on or about December 14, 2001.

12. Mrs. Jackson worked diligently for the Company for four (4) years at the time of her June 2005 unlawful termination.

13. Mrs. Jackson excelled at her responsibilities pursuant to each of her positions.

14. Mrs. Jackson also received exemplary job performance appraisals.

15. In the Spring of 2002 Mrs. Jackson suffered extreme embarrassment and humiliation when District Manager Patrick McGarr (“D.M. McGarr”) stated that: “Maria’s not Black she is Italian!”

16. This incident took place at the Liberty Diner in Farmingdale, N.Y.

17. There was never an occasion witnessed by Mrs. Jackson where a white person’s core identity was challenged and violated.

18. In the spring of 2002 Mrs. Jackson became aware that the Defendant was being sued for discrimination for not hiring women in the 04 region.

19. She further learned that the Defendant had specifically directed D.M. McGarr to hire a black woman.

20. D.M. McGarr shared this information with James Fitch ("Mr. Fitch"), a Sales Merchandising Manager ("SMM").

21. Mr. Fitch wanted D.M. McGarr to hire his friend, a Caucasian male, who had previously resigned from the Defendant but wanted his old position back.

22. At the December 2002 conference in Naples, Florida Mrs. Jackson, D.M. McGarr, and co-workers were attending a class.

23. Mrs. Jackson went the ladies room upon her return the seats were taken in her class' section.

24. The only seat available in the section with her co-workers was located at the far end of the table where her co-workers were seated.

25. The closest unoccupied seat was located in an area occupied by another district.

26. The district manager of that region Patrick Flagherty ("D.M. Patrick Flagherty) stated that she could sit with his district.

27. However, D.M. McGarr tapped her on the shoulder and told her that she could not sit there.

28. D.M. McGarr then signaled one of their co-workers to move down so she could sit with them.

29. Mrs. Jackson then heard Mr. Flagherty state to his SMM's: "What is this? Is she too good to sit with us? Oh yeah, that's right that's Pat's token."

30. This racist comment was not only hurtful but it was extremely embarrassing to Mrs. Jackson.

31. Another area where Mrs. Jackson was subjected to disparate treatment pertains to storage facilities.

32. Point of Purchase is advertising that is sent to managers in great quantity.

33. Therefore, it is customary for the Company to pay for the storage facility utilized by the managers to house and maintain the advertising materials.

34. Unfortunately, Mrs. Jackson was informed in no uncertain terms by D.M. McGarr that his budget did not permit him to go over the \$75.00 per month for storage.

35. Consequently, she was forced to store the materials in her home, which greatly inconvenienced her family.

36. Mrs. Jackson eventually learned that D.M. McGarr paid well over \$100.00 for storage for Mrs. Jackson's co-workers who operated in eastern Long Island.

37. This is an undeniable illustration of the humiliating, embarrassing, disparate as well as racist treatment imposed upon Mrs. Jackson by the Company.

38. Moreover, even though D.M. McGarr was absolutely aware that Mrs. Jackson was out on a work related disability (herniated and bulging discs) he still spitefully sent Point of Purchase advertising materials to her home.

39. In the spring of 2003 Ivy Acres held its annual flower show and invited the Company along with other lawn and garden professionals.

40. The event is held on Long Island and after the showing a lavish luncheon is provided for those in attendance.

41. All of Mrs. Jackson's colleagues were allowed to take the day off and attend the event and the luncheon that followed.

42. However, Mrs. Jackson was not allowed to attend the event.

43. But, the Company invited a white woman from an entirely different district (Philadelphia, PA) to attend the event and luncheon with all her expenses paid by the Company.

44. This incident was extremely insulting to Mrs. Jackson and it too displayed the grossly disparate treatment she was subjected to.

45. Mrs. Jackson was a dedicated and loyal employee of the Company.

46. Her act of dedication and loyalty was demonstrated in March of 2003 when she was scheduled to have a hernia operation in March 2003.

47. Mrs. Jackson's hernia injury was the result of work related lifting.

48. Mrs. Jackson called D.M. McGarr from the Gunhill Road Home Depot store located in the Bronx in February 2003 to inform him that she needed to have hernia surgery in March 2003.

49. During the same telephone conversation D.M. McGarr said no to the timing of her March 2003 hernia surgery and they would discuss the matter later.

50. Mrs. Jackson also told D.M. McGarr that she was in pain. But D.M. McGarr flippantly told her that she would have to get the job done.

51. However, Mike Garbiele ("Mr. Garbiele"), a co-worker of Mrs. Jackson, required medical treatment for a torn rotor cup in his arm.

52. D.M. McGarr not only allowed Mr. Garbiele time off for medical treatment of his injury but also provided coverage for his stores.

53. Clearly, D.M. McGarr treated Mrs. Jackson disparately from Mr. Garbiele.

54. D.M. McGarr did not require Mr. Garbiele to postpone his treatment.

55. Additionally, D.M. McGarr provided coverage for Mr. Garbiele and allowed him time off for his treatment.

56. Prior to learning about how D.M. McGarr accommodated Mr. Garbiele she decided to postpone it to accommodate D.M. McGarr even though her physician advised her against postponing the operation.

57. D.M. McGarr requested that she delay the surgery because the season had just begun and he could not afford to have her out.

58. D.M. McGarr finally agreed that she could have her surgery in June 2003.

59. Although Mrs. Jackson has been totally dedicated and loyal to the Company these sentiments were not reciprocated back to her.

60. Two days after her surgery D.M. McGarr called Mrs. Jackson on her hospital bedside telephone to discuss Scotts' business.

61. Mrs. Jackson's physician Matthew Kilgo, M.D. answered her hospital bedside telephone and upon learning that D.M. McGarr wanted to discuss Scotts' business he told D.M. McGarr to call back.

62. D.M. McGarr told Mrs. Jackson and her co-workers that they should not inform corporate that she's out recovering from surgery.

63. Thus, Mrs. Jackson's surgery was never reported to the Company's human resources department.

64. During her surgery she had an emergency blood transfusion and was hospitalized once again in July 2003.

65. Mrs. Jackson was not only forced to submit to a hostile work environment and disparate treatment but she had to bear the indignity of inhumane treatment as well.

66. The inhumane treatment manifested itself while she was at home recuperating from surgery and the relapse.

67. D.M. McGarr had the unmitigated audacity to continue to burden Mrs. Jackson by having the Point of Purchase advertising material sent to her home.

68. D.M. McGarr demanded that she follow-up on reports.

69. D.M. McGarr also demanded that she answer calls on her cell phone from her home while she was recovering.

70. Upon Mrs. Jackson's return to work in October 2003 D.M. McGarr was undaunted and unfazed by the fact that she had major surgery four months earlier.

71. D.M. McGarr insisted that she work at the same level and pace that she worked at prior to her surgery.

72. D.M. McGarr's actions were so detrimental to her recovery that in 2004 Mrs. Jackson's surgeon wrote two letters addressed to D.M. McGarr requesting a reasonable accommodation for his patient, Mrs. Jackson.

73. The physician clearly expressed that lifting for Mrs. Jackson was unacceptable.

74. D.M. McGarr failed to give Mrs. Jackson a reasonable accommodation.

75. D.M. McGarr expected Mrs. Jackson to perform in the same manner that she had prior to her major surgery.

76. D.M. McGarr informed Mrs. Jackson in no uncertain terms that she would have to find a way to get the job done.

77. Another instance of discrimination against Mrs. Jackson occurred in the spring of 2004 when she requested to take her son to the dentist for a serious procedure.

78. D.M. McGarr denied Mrs. Jackson's request to take her son to the dentist for the serious procedure.

79. However, D.M. McGarr allowed Mrs. Jackson's co-worker, Jimmy Fitch, to take his son to a baseball game.

80. Mrs. Jackson was also a victim of economic discrimination.

81. During her October 2003 yearly evaluation D.M. McGarr raved about her performance and she was given a \$900.00 raise.

82. D.M. McGarr informed her that he had to fight to get her and her colleagues the \$900.00 raises from Mike Carbanara ("Mr. Carbanara") the Regional Sales Director.

83. D.M. McGarr requested that Mrs. Jackson not discuss her raise with her Caucasian male co-workers because he had gotten her a little more based on the fact that she was assigned to the Jericho Home Depot.

84. However, shortly thereafter, she learned that her Caucasian male co-workers had each received a \$1500.00 raise.

85. This too illustrates the economic discrimination and disparate treatment she was subjected to and the hostile environment she worked in.

86. It also demonstrates that D.M. McGarr acted in bad faith with Mrs. Jackson.

87. The discriminatory and disparate treatment continued in that in the spring of 2004 Mrs. Jackson was servicing nine (9) Home Depots stores.

88. She was firmly instructed that the Jericho Home Depot was to have one (1) dedicated merchandiser whose job was to service that store only.

89. The individual who was the dedicated merchandiser to the Jericho Home Depot was a Caucasian male named Dominic Balducci ("Mr. Balducci").

90. Mrs. Jackson was responsible for servicing eight (8) other Home Depot stores.

91. However, she was assigned only one merchandiser to service the other eight Home Depot stores his name was Tyrone Jackson, ("Mr. Jackson") an African-American male.

92. Mrs. Jackson's Caucasian male co-workers were assigned six to seven Home Depot stores.

93. Moreover, her Caucasian male co-workers were assigned as many as four (4) merchandisers to service the stores they were responsible for.

94. In 2003 Mr. Carbanara allocated Mrs. Jackson an additional twenty (20) hours of merchandising.

95. But, D.M. McGarr instructed Mrs. Jackson to assign all the twenty (20) hours to the Jericho Home Depot store.

96. During the gardening season of 2004 Mr. Balducci was prone to make many mistakes.

97. Mrs. Jackson counseled him regarding his poor and disruptive work habits on numerous occasions, but to no avail.

98. Mr. Balducci's poor and disruptive work habits included stealing time from the Company.

99. Furthermore, Mr. Balducci threatened to cause bodily harm to department heads at Home Depot because someone borrowed "his" jack.

100. Mr. Balducci was known to use perverted language and engaged in inappropriate discussions about his girlfriend's sex life in the presence of customers.

101. Additionally, Mrs. Jackson received numerous calls from Home Depot management about his violent behavior.

102. Mr. Balducci has been banished from three (3) other Home Depot stores and was sternly instructed not to return.

103. D.M. McGarr's response to the foregoing was: "Dominic did not have to go back to those Home Depots that put him out and that they did not deserve his services to begin with."

104. It is quite obvious that D.M. McGarr placed the personal feelings he had for Mr. Balducci before his obligations to the Company.

105. However, Mrs. Jackson by sharing the real threat that Mr. Balducci posed with D.M. McGarr shows that she recognized that Mr. Balducci's unprofessional and violent behavior had a negative reflection on the Company as well as exposed the Company to unnecessary and avoidable liability.

106. Moreover, Mrs. Jackson understood that he had clearly become a present liability and that the Company had been placed on notice about his unprofessional and violent behavior.

107. The liability that D.M. McGarr exposed the Company to is enormous.

108. It is common knowledge that Mr. Balducci had to attend court ordered anger management courses for threatening to kill his neighbor over a parking space.

109. But, D.M. McGarr remained a staunch supporter of Mr. Balducci without considering the legal ramifications such blinding support could have on the Company or to Mrs. Jackson's safety and well-being.

110. D.M. McGarr refused to re-hire Henry Williams ("Mr. Williams"), a black man, who worked for the Company for more than five years.

111. The grounds that D.M. McGarr refused Mr. Williams employment was that he allegedly was not present in the store at a particular time.

112. D.M. McGarr mercilessly defamed Mr. Williams with the tag "the Phantom" and often made jokes about him during meetings in the presence of a number of co-workers.

113. Clearly, D.M. McGarr's disparate treatment of Mr. Williams and the unwavering support of Mr. Balducci were based on race and color.

114. Mrs. Jackson was again forced to endure and witness this racially motivated injustice creating a hostile work environment.

115. The discrimination and abuse suffered by Mrs. Jackson was unrelenting, discriminatory and racist.

116. In 2004 Mr. Carbanara gave Mrs. Jackson an additional twenty (20) hours to service her other home depot stores.

117. Mr. Carbanara realized that she was overwhelmed with servicing each of the Home Depot stores under her authority.

118. Mrs. Jackson hired Ms. Snow in 2004 and Mr. Jackson was hired in 2001 to assist her servicing the other Home Depot stores she was responsible for.

119. Based on information and belief there were no black merchandisers until Mrs. Jackson hired Kisha Snow ("Ms. Snow") and Mr. Jackson.

120. Mrs. Jackson's sales numbers were growing by an incredible rate in her other Home Depot stores.

121. Her sales numbers were increasing so rapidly that the Vice President of Miracle Gro flew in from Ohio to verify her sales numbers.

122. However, Mr. McGarr transferred Ms. Snow and Mr. Jackson to the Jericho Home Depot store to help Mr. Balducci.

123. The hours attributed to Ms. Snow and Mr. Jackson were the additional hours that Mr. Carbanara provided Mrs. Jackson with to service her seven (7) other Home Depot stores.

124. This unfortunate arrangement allowed Mr. Balducci six (6) additional hours or more on a daily basis.

125. Based on information and belief Mr. Balducci engaged in stealing time from the Company and Mrs. Jackson's budget by working in other departments at the Jericho Home Depot store.

126. By reassigning hours specifically designated to Mrs. Jackson's seven (7) other Home Depot stores, Mr. McGarr methodically set her up to fail.

127. Mrs. Jackson took pride in her job and used her creative skills when it was necessary.

128. In 2003 the Company provided Mrs. Jackson and her colleagues with displays known as Cakes.

129. The specs for the Cakes did not fit in the area they were to be displayed.

130. Therefore, Mrs. Jackson took it upon herself to successfully re-configure and redesign the Cakes.

131. Her efforts were so successful that D.M. McGarr gave her a \$100.00 incentive for each Cake she built in her stores.

132. D.M. McGarr instructed Mrs. Jackson to build the Cake displays in her co-workers' stores.

133. However, Mrs. Jackson received no compensation or incentives for building the Cake displays in her co-workers stores.

134. Another instance of unfair and disparate treatment Mrs. Jackson suffered occurred with the building of the Field Goal Post contest in 2004.

135. Mrs. Jackson was the first of her Caucasian male co-workers to e-mail photos of her completed Field Goal Post to D.M. McGarr.

136. D. M. McGarr admitted that Mrs. Jackson was the first to complete the Field Goal Post contest.

137. D.M. McGarr further stated that he knew that she would be the first to complete the contest based on previous incentive driven assignments.

138. However, D.M. McGarr insisted that she resubmit the photos because there was a piece of cardboard in one of the photos she sent.

139. The piece of cardboard was the property of Home Depot and placed there by a Home Depot employee.

140. Due to other commitments Mrs. Jackson was unable to resubmit the photos immediately.

141. Another co-worker, Mike Gabriele won the \$100.00 contest.

142. Mike Gabriele won even though he sent his photos in after Mrs. Jackson sent her photos in.

143. Mrs. Jackson in 2004 created and designed the Bookcase display.

144. The Book Case display was created and designed by Mrs. Jackson specifically for the Miracle Gro product line.

145. At the December 2004 National Conference, those in attendance were encouraged to adopt and use the Book Case display.

146. Even though Mrs. Jackson created and designed the Book Case display concept, the raise she received was less than the raise received by her Caucasian male co-workers.

147. The events surrounding the December 2004 National Conference in Naples, Florida were particularly public, brutal and extremely humiliating for Mrs. Jackson.

148. At the conference the Company's employees were encouraged to take the Miracle-Gro since there were several new items in the product line.

149. Mrs. Jackson began taking one of each sku and realized that Keith Conard ("Mr. Conard"), Regional Vice President, was watching her.

150. A short time later, Mr. Conard approached Mrs. Jackson and asked her: "What are you doing with the Miracle-Gro?"

151. Mrs. Jackson, although perplexed by his peculiar inquiry, respectfully explained: "It is my understanding that we could take the Miracle-Gro, everyone is taking the product."

152. Mr. Conard responded by stating: "Yes we were told we could take it, however, you can not because you are going on an airplane and will not be allowed on the flight with the product."

153. Mrs. Jackson approached Rob Lamp ("Mr. Lamp") to obtain clarification on airline travel constraints associated with the Miracle-Gro.

154. Mr. Lamp stated: "I have been addressing that issue all morning and you can take the Miracle-Gro but you must check it in and not take it in your carry-on luggage.

155. Mr. Lamp then escorted Mrs. Jackson to the Miracle-Gro table and began assisting her with boxing up the products.

156. Mr. Conard continued to watch Mrs. Jackson's every move from a distance.

157. Mr. Lamp carried the box to the elevator and waited with her until the elevator arrived.

158. When the elevator arrived she stepped on the elevator and he handed her the box and said: "Farewell, until next year."

159. Prior to the elevator doors closing Mr. Conard stepped onto the elevator.

160. Mr. Conard then asked Mrs. Jackson: "Have you ever been thrown into jail?"

161. There were other representatives from the Company on the elevator having a conversation.

162. But, all discussions ceased when Mr. Conard singled out Mrs. Jackson and asked her that question.

163. He further stated that: "If you take the Miracle-Gro you are going to be thrown into jail and Scotts is not going to be here in Naples to get you out of jail."

164. He then said: "What are you going to do?"

165. Mrs. Jackson was shocked and flabbergasted by such a question.

166. She immediately felt that Mr. Conard was motivated by racism since she was the only Company representative he made this inquiry to.

167. Mrs. Jackson responded by stating that: "If I am arrested Marion Silber of Gordon & Silber will represent me."

168. Flippantly, Mr. Conard said: "Is that right?"

169. Mrs. Jackson steeled herself in order to hold back the tears.

170. When she got to her room she cried hysterically due to the unbearable embarrassment and humiliation Mr. Conard had subjected her to.

171. Mrs. Jackson called D.M. McGarr but was far too upset to leave a message the first time she called but called again and left a message.

172. She then called her colleague Mr. Botz. Mr. Botz had previously been Mrs. Jackson's direct supervisor.

173. Mrs. Jackson explained what had occurred with Mr. Conard and how she had tried to call D.M. McGarr unsuccessfully.

174. Mr. Botz told Mrs. Jackson that D.M. McGarr was on the patio in the pool area.

175. Mr. Botz was very angry about the incident with Mr. Conard and advised Mrs. Jackson to take the product.

176. Mr. Botz said it was unfair and cited the fact that everyone was taking the product and that she was the only Scotts representative singled out.

177. D.M. McGarr returned her call and told her to meet him in the hotel lobby. Mrs. Jackson explained what had occurred and D.M. McGarr appeared to be in shock.

178. He continued to ask Mrs. Jackson over and over again what had transpired between her and Mr. Conard.

179. D.M. McGarr stated: "I'm in shock because I saw people leaving the hotel with tons of the stuff in their suitcases. Boxes of stuff I saw them leave with."

180. Mrs. Jackson expressed to D.M. McGarr that due the actions of Mr. Conard she had been discriminated against.

181. D.M. McGarr stated that when they get back to New York he would purchase all the Miracle-Gro that she wanted.

182. But he voiced his concerns that he feared that if she did not put the Miracle-Gro back she would be fired for insubordination.

183. He further stated that she should apologize to Mr. Conard for taking the Miracle-Gro.

184. Mrs. Jackson began to cry because the harassment and humiliation had been compounded exponentially as a result of D.M. McGarr's reaction to the discrimination and the disparate treatment she had unfairly experienced.

185. Nevertheless, she returned the Miracle-Gro and apologized to Mr. Conard for taking the product.

186. Mr. Conard replied: "It was a wise thing to do because the Scotts Company would not have been available and that other incidents could have arose from the matter had you taken the Miracle-Gro."

187. It is evident that those in a position to rightfully object to the wrongful and unlawful actions of Mr. Conard chose to act in concert with him by ignoring his blatant acts of discrimination.

188. Mrs. Jackson was told to provide Mr. Cabanara with a formal report about the racist incident with Mr. Conard.

189. However, when she broached the matter with him he stated curtly: "I'm not interested and forget the matter."

190. D.M. McGarr acted in a similar fashion when he snapped: "Forget the entire matter. Just forget about it."

191. It is obvious that both Mr. Cabanara and D.M. McGarr covered and condoned the unlawful actions of Mr. Conard.

192. On or about January 10, 2005 Mrs. Jackson's back went completely out which forced her to go out on short-term disability.

193. However, unbeknownst to her, sometime during the month of June 2005 she was unceremoniously and unlawfully terminated.

194. Mrs. Jackson's unlawful termination was contrary to the Company's policies and procedures.

195. Moreover, the Company failed to provide her with a reasonable accommodation for her work related injury.

AS AND FOR A FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

**(Discrimination and Harassment
In Violation of New York State Human Rights Law)**

196. Plaintiff hereby repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation in paragraphs 1 through 195, inclusive as if fully set forth herein.

197. Defendant has discriminated against plaintiff and subjected plaintiff to harassment on the basis of plaintiff's Race and/or Color (African-American/Black), in violation of the New York State Human Rights Law by denying to plaintiff equal terms and conditions of employment, including but not limited to failing to provide plaintiff with a reasonable accommodation as a result to plaintiff's disability and subjecting plaintiff to disparate working conditions and performance standards, gender discrimination, denying plaintiff the opportunity to work in an employment setting free of unlawful harassment, denying plaintiff opportunities for professional growth, denying plaintiff compensation and other terms and conditions of employment equal to that of Caucasian employees, and terminating plaintiff unlawfully from plaintiff 's employment with defendant.

198. Defendant has discriminated against plaintiff and subjected plaintiff to harassment on the basis of plaintiff's Race and/or Color (African-American/Black), in violation of the New York State Human Rights Law by fostering, condoning, accepting, ratifying and/or otherwise failing to prevent or to remedy a hostile work environment that

has included, among other things, severe and pervasive racial harassment of plaintiff by plaintiff's superiors.

199. As a direct and proximate result of defendant's unlawful and discriminatory conduct in violation of the New York State Human Rights Law, plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, monetary and/or economic damages, including but not limited to loss of past and future income, compensation and benefits for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

200. As a direct and proximate result of defendant's unlawful and discriminatory conduct in violation of the New York State Human Rights Law, plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, severe mental anguish and emotional distress, including but not limited to depression, humiliation, embarrassment, stress and anxiety, loss of self-esteem and self-confidence, and emotional pain and suffering for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of damages.

AS AND FOR A SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Retaliation in Violation of New York State Human Rights Law)

201. Plaintiff hereby repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation in paragraphs 1 through 200, inclusive, as if fully set forth herein.

202. Defendant has retaliated against plaintiff by, inter alia, by treating her with unmitigated contempt when she complained about how she was treated regarding the Mr. Conard/Miracle Gro incident and subjecting plaintiff to wrongful termination, subjecting plaintiff to an unfair and hostile work environment and failing to provide plaintiff with a reasonable accommodation pursuant to plaintiff's disability this is clearly

in violation of New York State Human Rights Law for: (a) plaintiff's opposition to defendant's discriminatory practices; (b) being wrongfully subjected to harassment and a hostile work environment.

203. As a direct and proximate result of defendant's unlawful and retaliatory conduct in violation of the New York State Human Rights Law, plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer, monetary and/or economic damages, including but not limited to loss of past and future income, compensation and benefits for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

204. As a direct and proximate result of defendant's unlawful retaliatory conduct in violation of the New York State Human Rights Law, plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer, severe mental anguish and emotional distress, including but not limited to depression, humiliation, embarrassment, stress and anxiety, loss of self-esteem and self-confidence, and emotional pain and suffering for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

AS AND FOR A THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Aiding and Abetting Violations of New York State Human Rights Law)

205. Plaintiff hereby repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation in paragraphs 1 through 204, inclusive, as if fully set forth herein.

206. Defendants knowingly or recklessly aided and abetted the unlawful employment practices, discrimination, harassment and retaliation against plaintiff in violation of the New York State Human Rights Law by actively participating in the unlawful conduct set forth above.

207. As a direct and proximate result of defendant's unlawful discrimination, harassment and retaliation against plaintiff in violation of the New York State Human Rights Law, plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, monetary and/or economic damages, including but not limited to loss of past and future income, compensation and benefits for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

208. As a direct and proximate result of defendant's unlawful discrimination, harassment and retaliation against plaintiff in violation of the New York State Human Rights Law, plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, severe mental anguish and emotional distress, including but not limited to depression, humiliation, embarrassment, stress and anxiety, loss of self-esteem and self-confidence, and emotional pain and suffering for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

AS AND FOR A FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

**(Discrimination and Harassment
In Violation of New York City Human Rights Law)**

209. Plaintiff hereby repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation in paragraphs 1 through 208, inclusive, as if fully set forth herein.

210. Defendant has discriminated against plaintiff and subjected plaintiff to harassment on the basis of plaintiff's Race and/or Color (African-American/Black), in violation of the New York City Human Rights Law by denying to plaintiff equal terms and conditions of employment, including but not limited to, failing to provide plaintiff with a reasonable accommodation pursuant to plaintiff's disability, subjecting plaintiff to disparate working conditions and performance standards, gender discrimination, economic discrimination, denying plaintiff the opportunity to work in an employment

setting free of unlawful harassment, denying plaintiff opportunities for professional growth, denying plaintiff compensation and other terms and conditions of employment equal to that of Caucasian employees, and terminating plaintiff unlawfully from plaintiff's employment at the Defendant's.

211. Defendant has discriminated against plaintiff and subjected plaintiff to harassment on the basis of her Race and/or Color (African-American/Black), in violation of the New York City Human Rights Law by fostering, condoning, accepting, ratifying and/or otherwise failing to prevent or to remedy a hostile work environment that has included, among other things, severe and pervasive racial harassment of plaintiff by plaintiff's superiors.

212. As a direct and proximate result of defendant's unlawful and discriminatory conduct in violation of the New York City Human Rights Law, plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, monetary and/or economic damages, including but not limited to loss of past and future income, compensation and benefits for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

213. As a direct and proximate result of defendant's unlawful and discriminatory conduct in violation of the New York City Human Rights Law, plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, severe mental anguish and emotional distress, including but not limited to depression, humiliation, embarrassment, stress and anxiety, loss of self-esteem and self-confidence, and emotional pain and suffering for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of damages.

214. Defendant's unlawful and discriminatory actions constitute malicious, willful and wanton violations of the New York City Human Rights Law for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of punitive damages.

AS AND FOR A FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Retaliation in Violation of New York City Human Rights Law)

215. Plaintiff hereby repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation in paragraphs 1 through 214, inclusive, as if fully set forth herein.

216. Defendant retaliated against plaintiff by, inter alia, by treating her with unmitigated contempt when she complained about how she was treated regarding the Mr. Conard/Miracle Gro incident and subjecting plaintiff to wrongful termination, subjecting plaintiff to an unfair and hostile work environment and failing to provide plaintiff with a reasonable accommodation pursuant to plaintiff's disability this is clearly in violation of New York State Human Rights Law for: (a) plaintiff's opposition to defendant's discriminatory practices; (b) being wrongfully subjected to harassment and a hostile work environment.

217. As a direct and proximate result of defendant's unlawful and retaliatory conduct in violation of the New York City Human Rights Law, plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer, monetary and/or economic damages, including but not limited to loss of past and future income, compensation and benefits for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

218. As a direct and proximate result of defendant's unlawful retaliatory conduct in violation of the New York City Human Rights Law, plaintiff has suffered and

continues to suffer, severe mental anguish and emotional distress, including but not limited to depression, humiliation, embarrassment, stress and anxiety, loss of self-esteem and self-confidence, and emotional pain and suffering for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

219. Defendant's unlawful and retaliatory actions constitute malicious, willful and wanton violations of the New York City Human Rights Law for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of punitive damages.

AS AND FOR THE SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Aiding and Abetting Violations of New York City Human Rights Law)

220. Plaintiff hereby repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation in paragraphs 1 through 219, inclusive, as if fully set forth herein.

221. Defendant knowingly or recklessly aided and abetted the unlawful employment practices, discrimination, harassment and retaliation against plaintiff in violation of the New York City Human Rights Law by actively participating in the unlawful conduct set forth above.

222. As a direct and proximate result of defendant's unlawful discrimination, harassment and retaliation against plaintiff in violation of the New York City Human Rights Law, plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, monetary and/or economic damages, including but not limited to loss of past and future income, compensation and benefits for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

223. As a direct and proximate result of defendant's unlawful discrimination, harassment and retaliation against plaintiff in violation of the New York City Human

Rights Law, plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, severe mental anguish and emotional distress, including but not limited to depression, humiliation, embarrassment, stress and anxiety, loss of self-esteem and self-confidence, and emotional pain and suffering for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

224. Defendants unlawful actions constitute malicious, willful and wanton violations of the New York City Human Rights Law for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of punitive damages.

AS AND FOR THE SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Defamation)

225. Plaintiff hereby repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation in paragraphs 1 through 224, inclusive, as if fully set forth herein.

226. Defendant unlawfully subjected plaintiff to defamation: libel per se and slander per se, placed plaintiff in a false light, and engaged in acts that caused the invasion of plaintiff's privacy.

227. Defendant knowingly or recklessly subjected plaintiff to defamation: libel per se and slander per se, placed her in a false light, and engaged in acts that caused the invasion of plaintiff's privacy in violation of New York State law.

228. As a direct and proximate result of defendant's unlawful acts of defamation: libel per se and slander per se, placing plaintiff in a false light, and the invasion of plaintiff's privacy, plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, monetary and/or economic damages, including but not limited to loss of past and future income,

compensation and benefits for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

229. As a direct and proximate result of defendant's unlawful acts of defamation: libel per se and slander per se, placing plaintiff in a false light, and the invasion of plaintiff's privacy, plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, severe mental anguish and emotional distress, including but not limited to depression, humiliation, embarrassment, stress and anxiety, loss of self-esteem and self-confidence, and emotional pain and suffering for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

230. Defendant's unlawful actions constitute malicious, willful and wanton violations of New York State Law for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of compensatory and punitive damages and other relief.

AS AND FOR THE EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Economic Discrimination)

231. Plaintiff hereby repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation in paragraphs 1 through 230, inclusive, as if fully set forth herein.

232. Defendant unlawfully subjected plaintiff to economic discrimination in violation of New York State Law.

233. Defendant knowingly or recklessly subjected plaintiff to economic discrimination in violation of New York State Law.

234. As a direct and proximate result of the defendant subjecting plaintiff to economic discrimination, plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, monetary and/or

economic damages, including but not limited to loss of past and future income, compensation and benefits for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

235. As a direct and proximate result of the defendant subjecting plaintiff to economic discrimination, plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, severe mental anguish and emotional distress, including but not limited to depression, humiliation, embarrassment, stress and anxiety, loss of self-esteem and self-confidence, and emotional pain and suffering for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

236. Defendant's unlawful actions constitute malicious, willful and wanton violations of New York State Law for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of compensatory and punitive damages and other relief.

AS AND FOR THE NINETH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Breach of Implied Contract to Act in Good Faith)

237. Plaintiff hereby repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation in paragraphs 1 through 236, inclusive, as if fully set forth herein.

238. Defendant unlawfully breached its implied contract to plaintiff to act in good faith in violation of New York State Law.

239. Defendant knowingly or recklessly breached its implied contract to plaintiff to act in good faith in violation of New York State Law.

240. As a direct and proximate result of defendant's breach of the implied contract to plaintiff to act in good faith, plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer,

monetary and/or economic damages, including but not limited to loss of past and future income, compensation and benefits for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

241. As a direct and proximate result of defendant's breach of the implied contract to act in good faith, plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, severe mental anguish and emotional distress, including but not limited to depression, humiliation, embarrassment, stress and anxiety, loss of self-esteem and self-confidence, and emotional pain and suffering for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

242. Defendant's unlawful actions constitute malicious, willful and wanton violations of New York State Law for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of compensatory and punitive damages and other relief.

AS AND FOR THE TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Provide a Reasonable Accommodation)

243. Plaintiff hereby repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation in paragraphs 1 through 242, inclusive, as if fully set forth herein.

244. Defendant unlawfully failed to provide plaintiff with a reasonable accommodation as a result of plaintiff's work related injury.

245. Defendant knowingly and/or recklessly failed to provide plaintiff with a reasonable accommodation as a result of plaintiff's work related injury in violation of 9 New York Code of Rules and Regulations (NYCRR) §466.11.

246. As a direct and proximate result of defendant's failure to provide plaintiff with a reasonable accommodation of plaintiff's work related injury, plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, monetary and/or economic damages, including but not limited to loss of past and future income, compensation and benefits for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

247. As a direct and proximate result of defendant's failure to provide plaintiff with a reasonable accommodation of her work related injury, plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, severe physical and mental anguish and emotional distress, including but not limited to depression, humiliation, embarrassment, stress and anxiety, loss of self-esteem and self-confidence, and emotional pain and suffering for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

248. Defendant's unlawful actions constitute malicious, willful and wanton violations of New York State Law for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of compensatory and punitive damages and other relief.

AS AND FOR THE ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Equal Protection of Laws)

249. Plaintiff hereby repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation in paragraphs 1 through 248, inclusive, as if fully set forth herein.

250. Defendant unlawfully violated plaintiff's Equal Protection of Laws rights.

251. Defendant knowingly or recklessly violated plaintiff's Equal Protection of Laws rights under Article 1 § 11 of the New York State Constitution (Bill of Rights) by

subjecting plaintiff to treatment that no Caucasian employee of the defendants' has been subjected to.

252. As a direct and proximate result of defendant's violating plaintiff's Equal Protection of Laws, plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, monetary and/or economic damages, including but not limited to loss of past and future income, compensation and benefits for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

253. As a direct and proximate result of defendant's violating plaintiff's Equal Protection of Laws, plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, severe mental anguish and emotional distress, including but not limited to depression, humiliation, embarrassment, stress and anxiety, loss of self-esteem and self-confidence, and emotional pain and suffering for which plaintiff is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that the Court enters judgment in her favor and against defendant, containing the following relief:

A. A declaratory judgment that the actions, conduct and practices of defendant complained of herein violate the laws of the State of New York and the City of New York;

B. An order directing defendant to take such affirmative action as is necessary to ensure that the effects of these unlawful employment practices and otherwise unlawful conduct are eliminated and do not continue to affect plaintiff;

C. An award of damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus prejudgment interest, to compensate plaintiff for all monetary and/or economic damages, including but not limited to, the loss of past and future income, wages, compensation, seniority and other benefits of employment;

D. An award of damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus prejudgment interest, to compensate plaintiff for all non-monetary and/or compensatory damages, including but not limited to, compensation for plaintiff's severe mental anguish and emotional distress, humiliation, depression, embarrassment, stress and anxiety, loss of self-esteem, self-confidence and personal dignity, and emotional pain and suffering and any other physical and mental injuries;

E. An award of damages for any and all other monetary and/or non-monetary losses suffered by plaintiff in an amount to be determined at trial, plus prejudgment interest;

F. An award of punitive damages;

G. An award of costs that plaintiff has incurred in this action, as well as plaintiff's reasonable attorney's fees to the fullest extent permitted by law; and

H. Such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues of fact and damages stated herein.

Dated: New York, New York
December 21, 2007

Respectfully submitted,

SANDRA D. FRELIX, P.C.

By: /s/ Sandra D. Frelix

Sandra D. Frelix
Attorney for Plaintiff
110 Wall Street, 11th Floor
New York, New York 10005
Telephone: 212-859-3509
Facsimile: 212-862-8212

VERIFICATION

State of New York)
) ss.:
County of Queens)

MARIA JACKSON, being duly sworn, states:

I am the Plaintiff in the action herein. I have read the annexed SUMMONS AND
VERIFIED COMPLAINT, know the contents thereof and the same are true to my
knowledge, except those matters therein which, are stated to be alleged on information
and belief, and as to those matters I believe them to be true.

MARIA JACKSON

Sworn to before me
this _____ day of December, 2007

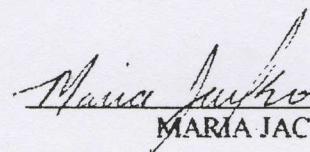
NOTARY PUBLIC

VERIFICATION

State of New York)
)
) ss.
County of Queens)

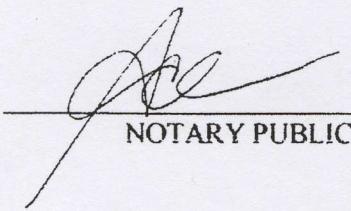
MARIA JACKSON, being duly sworn, states:

I am the Plaintiff in the action herein. I have read the annexed SUMMONS AND
VERIFIED COMPLAINT, know the contents thereof and the same are true to my
knowledge, except those matters therein which, are stated to be alleged on information
and belief, and as to those matters I believe them to be true.



MARIA JACKSON

Sworn to before me
this 12 day of December, 2007



NOTARY PUBLIC

ALAN HEDICK
NOTARY PUBLIC
FDNY
COUNTY
STATE